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Trains leave Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

CYMBELINE AND THE QUEEN-RELEASERS.  
Cymbeline, the King, and his Queen. Went with a lordly train to ride. To see the land in its Summer pride. And what besides there was to be told.

Each one said, "That ever I wed. With a creature so forward and ill! Spoke the King with a right good will. 'Let them both to the palace be led!'"

That same night, when lamps were bright Over the lords and ladies there, Cymbeline said with his kindly air, "Bring the two we found at fight!"

Round she glided, her vision dimmed With splendors of mainly form and face; He beheld the womanly grace and Deed in jewels that melted and blazed.

Then the thought of their babes was brought— Into each other's arms they sprang! Loud and loud the raptures rang. And noble eyes with tears were fraught.

THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS on Thanksgiving day pardoned out of the State Prison three prisoners who had been sentenced for life, and one for fifteen years. They had served from six to twelve years each, and the Executive clemency was exercised by reason of their good behavior in confinement and mitigating circumstances attending their crime.

England's marriage statistics have been analyzed to show the probabilities of marriage for women at different ages. Supposing the sum of a woman's chances of marriage to be one hundred, she exhausts between the ages of fifteen and twenty years, fourteen and a half chances. If she lives unmarried from twenty to twenty-five, fifty-two more of her chances have vanished into thin air. If she remains unmarried for five more years, she will turn thirty with only fifteen and a half chances out of her hundred left. After thirty-five, the eleven and a half chances, at this point the statistician's calculation, except that she has lived unmarried sixty years she still has the tenth of a chance of getting married out of the hundred with which she is supposed to have started life.

At a public dinner in Edinburgh, in response to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," Lord Brougham (then Lord Chancellor) exclaimed, extending his hands, "My fellow-citizens of Edinburgh, after having been four years a minister, these hands are clean. They happened to be remarkably dirty, which raised a titter amongst all who were near enough to see."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.  
We regret that its great length and the limited space at our disposal in these columns preclude more than a synopsis of the President's message. So remarkably able a public document has certainly not been announced to the American public since the Presidential incumbency of Gen. Grant. With that embodiment of the direct method and straightforward manner characteristic of the man, the President proceeds at once to "the business proposition of the country," speaks of labor and capital, and says both have been largely unemployed; suggests the plainest and most obvious manner of remedying this discrepancy, and invokes Congress to dictate legislation ignoring the past. Of the national debt, its past necessity, and the system of national currency now required, the President clearly argues. Our debts should be paid in coin he repeats in strong terms. The good faith of the government cannot be violated towards creditors without national disgrace. How our commerce should be encouraged by American ship building is mentioned, but incidentally only to the desideratum, a currency of fixed staple value. A currency good wherever civilization reigns, one which, if it becomes superabundant with one people, will find a market with some other; a currency which has as its basis the labor necessary to produce it which will give to it its value. Gold and silver are now the recognized mediums of exchange the civilized world over, and to this we should return; with the least practicable delay, in view of the pledges of the American Congress when our present legal tender system was adopted and debt contracted. (Pertinent suggestions then follow as to a revival of productive industry, the redemption of our pledges to commerce resuming specie payments, and the grievous disadvantages imposed in the burden of existing business prostration, in the want of a sound financial system in which the working man who produces the wealth and the salaried man who superintends and conducts business shall alike share in its wisdom.

The methods of return to prosperity. The necessity for the repeal of the legal tender act, "to take effect as to all contracts entered into after a day fixed in the repealing act; not to apply, however, to payments of salaries by government or for other expenditures now provided by law to be paid in currency." The absolute necessity to have the laws on this subject direct and without injurious interpretation by any executive branch of the government is suggested; the President cogently adding: "A favorable solution is attainable, and if reached by this Congress, that the present and future generations will ever gratefully remember it as a deliverer from a thralldom of evil and disgrace." The friendly and cordial relations between the United States and other powers is remarked. The treaty between our government and Belgium and the advantages secured, our relations with China. The difficulty between China and Japan, and our friendly services as mediator between the two belligerents and the strict neutrality observed are specifically mentioned. The attention of Congress is directed to Chinese immigration; the involuntary exportation of the Chinese by "head men who own them most absolutely," and the fact that "the labor thus obtained is not productive of general prosperity. The shameless immigration of the Chinese women and the base uses to which they are put are particularly mentioned. The President adding: "If this evil practice be legislated against, it will be my pleasure as well as duty to enforce any regulation to secure its desirability and end." Our pending negotiations with Japan looking to the further opening of the empire, and to the removal of various restrictions upon trade and travel, is commended. The indemnity money received under the convention of October 22, 1864, from the Japanese government, it is recommended, shall serve for "the education in the Japanese language of a number of young men to be under obligations to serve the government for a specified time as interpreters, at the legation and consulates in Japan." The importance of this service is expressed. The Mixed Commission upon the settlement of claims of British subjects arising from acts committed between April 18, 1861, and April 9, 1865, is accepted with its awards complied with in full payment upon the twenty-first day of September, 1874. The importance of a special court to consider and determine the claims of aliens against the United States growing out of like causes is advised. The Newfoundland protocol, the boundary between the United States and the British possessions now determined, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; the Commissioners of Alabama Claims; government of Turkey; expanding on the frontiers, and American and Mexican joint claims commission are in turn discussed; as also the strife in the Argentine Republic; difficulties in Venezuela and their failure to comply with anti-government debt obligations; the deplorable strife in Cuba; questions between this government and Spain; and pending negotiations. The attention of Congress as to existing laws, with reference to expatriation and election of nationality; the evasions of citizen obligations by the law's looseness; fraudulent naturalization; the unauthorized use of certificates; the many frauds discovered at our legation, and the legislation to punish fraudulent naturalization, is particularly invited. The President mentions and commends important features in the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War; and notes also the powerful influence of the postoffice, as the educator of the people.

Of the unsettled condition of affairs in the South, the President says: On the fourteenth of September last the Governor of Louisiana called upon me as provided by the constitution and laws of the United States to aid in suppressing domestic violence in that State. (This call was made in view of a proclamation issued on that day by D. B. Penn, claiming that he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1872 and calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State government. On the next day I issued my proclamation, commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof, and subsequently learned that on that day they had taken forcible possession of the State House. Steps were taken by me to support the existing and recognized State government, but before the expiration of the five days the insurrectionary movement was practically abandoned, and the officers of the State government, with some minor exceptions, resumed their powers and duties. Considering that the present State administration of Louisiana has been the only government in that State for nearly two years, that it has been tacitly acknowledged and acquiesced in as such by Congress and more than once expressly recognized by me, I regarded it as my clear duty, when legally called upon for that purpose, to prevent an overthrow by an armed mob, under pretenses of fraud and irregularity in the election of 1872. I have heretofore called the attention of Congress to this subject, stating that, on account of the frauds and forgeries committed at that election, and because it appeared that the returns thereof were never legally canvassed it was impossible to tell thereby who were chosen, but from the best sources of information at my command I have always believed the present State officers to be a majority of the legal vote actually cast at that election. I repeat what I said in my special message of February 23, 1873, that in the event of no action by Congress I must continue to recognize the government heretofore recognized by me.

I regret to say that with preparations for the late election, decided indications appeared in some localities in the Southern States of a determination by the insurgents to commit acts of violence and intimidation. To deprive citizens of the freedom of the ballot because of their political opinions. Bands of men masked and armed made their appearance. White Leagues and other societies formed; large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and distributed to these organizations; military drills with menacing demonstrations were held, and with all these murders enough were committed to spread terror among those whose political action was to be suppressed, if possible, by these intolerant and criminal proceedings. In some places colored laborers were compelled to vote according to the wishes of their employers, under threats of discharge, if they acted otherwise; and there are too many instances in which, when these threats were disregarded, they were mercilessly executed by those who made them. I understand that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was made to prevent this, and like state of things, and the act of May 31, 1870, with amendments, was passed to enforce its provisions. The object of both being to guarantee to all citizens the right to vote, and to protect them in the free enjoyment of that right. Enjoined by the constitution, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and convinced by undoubted evidence that violations of said act had been committed, and a wide-spread and flagrant disregard of it was contemplated, the proper officers were instructed to prosecute the offenders, and troops were stationed at convenient points to aid these officers, if necessary, in the performance of their official duties. Complaints are made of this interference by Federal authority, but if said amendment and act do not provide for such interference under the circumstances, as above stated, then they are without meaning, force or effect, and the whole scheme of colored enfranchisement is worse than mockery, and little better than a crime.

Possibly Congress may find it due to truth and duty to ascertain, by means of a committee, whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political purposes are real, or the reports thereof were manufactured for the occasion.

The whole number of troops in Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia, at the time of the election, was 4082. This number the garrisons of all the forts from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico.

Another trouble has arisen in Arkansas. Article thirteen of the constitution of that State, which was adopted in 1868, and upon the approval of which by Congress the State was restored to representation as one of the States of the Union, provided in effect that before any amendments proposed to this constitution shall become a part thereof they shall be passed by two successive assemblies, and then submitted to and ratified by a majority of the electors of the State voting thereon. On the eleventh of May, 1874, the Governor convened an extra session of the General Assembly of the State, which, on the eighteenth of the same month, passed an act providing for a convention to frame a new constitution. Pursuant to this act, and at an election held on the thirtieth of June, 1874, the convention was approved and delegates were chosen thereto, who assembled on the fourteenth of last July and formed a new constitution, the schedule of which provided for the election of an entire new set of State officers in a manner contrary to the then existing election laws of the State. On the thirteenth of October, 1874, the constitution as there provided was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and according to the election returns, was approved by a large

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## The Louisianian.

G. F. RUBY, Editor.  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1874

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to  
H. A. CORBIN,  
Business Manager.  
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

Duelling is becoming so prevalent in the Prussian army that an officer may pull a man's nose at noon and be dead before 1 o'clock.

A weak solution of tar and water is recommended for use by bald-headed men, to bring back the capillary glory.

Germany has adopted a law by which the holder of a railroad ticket may stop at any point on his journey, for any period, the ticket remaining good till need.

The apple, which, as we all know, is the first fruit mentioned in the Bible, has been the occasion of various legends and superstitions. In Arabia it is believed to charm away disease and produce health and prosperity. In some countries the custom remains of placing a rosy apple in the hand of the dead, that they may find it when they enter Paradise. The Greeks use it as a symbol for wealth and large possessions, thus attesting their esteem for the fallacies and richness of its qualities. In Northern mythology the apple is said to produce rejuvenating power. Germany, France and Switzerland have numerous legends regarding this fruit. In some it is celebrated as the harbinger of good fortune, causing one's most earnest desires to be fulfilled; in others its beautiful properties are shown forth as bringing death and destruction; others again, speak of it as an oracle in love affairs; this is especially the case with the Germans, not only in their numerous tales, but in some surviving customs. In England, as well as in our own country is known among school girls the popular use of the apple seeds in divining one's sweetheart. The peeling is also used as a test in this delicate matter.

The Denver (Col.) Herald, in a number expresses the opinion that the public can better reach through the columns of a newspaper of fair circulation, than all the other mediums, costly circulars, cards, posters, give-ways, and jinn-cracks put together. A thousand doors are open to welcome it; a thousand messengers are weekly seeking the post-office to receive it; a thousand families look for its coming, and ten thousand read it when it does come, advertisements and all.

A Lesson in Multiplication.  
Any number of figures you may wish to multiply by 5 will give the result if divided by 2—a much quicker operation; but you must remember to annex a 0 to answer when there is no remainder, and when there is a remainder, whatever it may be, annex a 5 to the answer. Multiply 404 by 5, and the answer will be 2,020; divide the same by 2, and you will have 1,012, and, as there is no remainder, you add a 0. Now take 350; multiply by 5, the answer is 1,750; and dividing this by 2, there is 175 and a remainder; you therefore place a 5 at the end of the line, and the result is again 1,795.

The Godiva engraving accompanying the *Days' Doings*, all the illustrated weeklies and latest received Western and Northern dailies, with the popular magazines, are for sale by Staub, the cheap newsdealer, at Goldthwaite's Book Store, 69 Canal street.

King Kalakama, of the Hawaiian Isles, the first reigning potentate who ever visited our country, has arrived at Washington. At San Francisco on arriving, and in his journey across the continent at our several Western cities, the King has been received with the ceremonies and hospitalities due his exalted station and the amicable relations existing between the United States and his dominions.

## PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

In the history of the country since the close of the war, there has been no period, when, from the political situation, our disturbed and prostrated business relations, and the many consequences reaped from the nation's too hasty effort at repairing the wastes of civil strife, there is need of greater statesmanship, clearer knowledge of remedies and truer patriotism than now. Of the people, possessing in an eminent degree the practical ability and common sense of the American masses, President Grant in his message has met the questions which confront Congress and the country to-day in a manner at once suggestive and commendatory: prescribing the means to remedy the menacing dangers of national insolvency and business prostration, and invoking Congress to apply the cure in the only manner known to wisdom and sound policy.

A return to specie payment with the least possible delay and with as little embarrassment to business, as such a step, come when it will, must necessarily occasion, will settle all the reckless theories, common, as every political student knows, to countries which for the first time have to deal with exigencies growing out of conditions of which they have had hitherto no immediate or direct experience.

That the President has suggested the true solution we think the country will generally agree. Congress has now to legislate, and with the wisdom obtained of coming events which threaten ominous shadows before, should there be a failure in its unmistakable duty in this important matter, we doubt not the country will be assured of financial ease and permanent security through appropriate laws.

Passing over the various matters of our foreign policy, the protection of our frontiers from Indian depredations, our naturalization laws, tariff adjustment, and other important topics of which the message treats, the manner in which our political situation is portrayed, in the dangers resulting from the present disturbed condition of affairs South, is deserving of especial consideration.

The political observer who for the past nine years, since the war, has marked the rapid changes brought about in our national affairs from the influences of freedom, must needs be surprised at the anomalous position of citizens of a common country in the recently reconstructed sections hereof. That with a President, whose sword, under Providence, subdued a great rebellion, brought order out of chaos and restored the nation to its entirety, the very people who had formerly rebelled and were subdued should yet occasion semi-revolution, turbulence and incessant wrangling in these States seems a reflection upon the magnanimity and merciful policy of the victors as harsh as it is undeserved. Unfortunately that feature of reconstruction which charitably gave personal and political oblivion for the past, restoring landed possessions and rehabilitating with old associations the forfeited tenures of the rebellion has wrought but evil. Merciful at the expense of justice, the nation is confronted with the reviving spirit of anarchy and insurrection; and the President, to whom of all others the memories of the four years of civil strife for the supremacy of the Union and the rights of freedom have a potent significance, is forced to appeal to a loyal Congress to remedy evils which the strong arm of authority alone can restrain. The closing words of the message upon this important topic are doubly suggestive; they bespeak the loyal soldier leader of the American people and the brave conscientious ruler. He says: "While I remain Executive all the laws of Congress and the provisions of the Constitution, including the recent amendments added thereto, will be enforced with vigor; but with regret that they should have added one jot or tittle to Executive duties or powers."

Upon the question of Louisiana standing now, as he has always done, upon adhesion to the legality and sustenance of the present State administration, the President says: "I repeat what I said in my special

message of February 23, 1873, that in the event of no action by Congress I must continue to recognize the government heretofore recognized by me."

Civil service rules, we doubt much, if the American people are yet desirous of, in that it is a condition of greater excellence in governmental management than possible to be attained with popular suffrage under present conditions, without enforced education. We think the President has safely concluded that, unless Congress positively legislates, he shall abandon them in their present features. This is regrettable, but a condition from which time and education can alone relieve us.

Of other features of the message we shall hereafter speak. Concluding with that hearty commendation now which the best public document ever issued by the President, and one of such importance and peculiar significance, so justly merits.

The new City Council propose to relegate the Mayor to as near a nonentity in their deliberations as is possible with the functions of his office; which considering the foolish notions and obstructive acts of his Honor he seems to justly deserve. On Tuesday at the regular weekly meeting the Council unanimously passed over the Mayor's veto, resolution No. 2628, Administration series, which enforces the immediate collection of the taxes of 1874. As a private citizen Mayor Leeds has been prominent in tax resisting, and perhaps in justice to his past course, without reference to his defined duties as Mayor, he determined his late veto. Be that as it may, none better than his associates of the Council know the value of compelling tax collections, and thus the successor of Waltz is snubbed.

## THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES.

These growing out of the existence of the turbulent feeling, common to the intense spirit of opposition to reconstruction now so rampant in many of the Southern States, have at last culminated in open massacre of the colored people and adherents to the legally constituted authorities of Vicksburg. The Sheriff of the county and several other officials being objectionable to the "color line," White League organizations of that city, were peremptorily ordered to vacate their offices. Governor Ames in a proclamation commanded peace and declared his intention in consonance with sworn obligations to stand by the authorities. Whereat on last Monday a semi-revolution occurred in the vicinity of Vicksburg, wherein the blacks were charged with being a part of the legal posse *comitatus* summoned by the Sheriff, and indiscriminately slaughtered to the number of two hundred or more by armed "color liners," the Associated Press Agent telegraphing they were in battle "array and marching on" Vicksburg. As always in such reported "battles," but one revolutionist was killed, notwithstanding the large number of negroes reported to have fired on the whites. Governor Ames on Wednesday issued his proclamation convening an extra session of the Legislature for Thursday, Dec. 17, to take action in reference to the great emergency of the armed insurrection existing.

Without militia or a State police, the Governor is at present powerless to enforce his authority. Last Spring, when constitutionally requested, the President declined to send troops to Mississippi. It is now probable that Governor Ames, who is both brave and fearless in the discharge of his duties, will obtain through the extra session of the Legislature such needed legislation that he will not again call on the national authorities to aid him in suppressing any revolt within the limits of the State.

A gallant Union soldier, and of spotless reputation and sterling rectitude, Gov. Ames will satisfy the country ere the Mississippi troubles are abated that with the disposition of constituted force he can ably care for the peace. If Congress does not, the well disposed majority of the people of Mississippi will regulate the onerous duties of the new rebellion existing there.

Political exigencies occasion the *Picayune* to editorially say in its issue of Wednesday last, in reference to the paragraph in the President's message wherein it is stated, "under existing conditions, the negro votes the Republican ticket because he knows his friends are of that party," that:

"Herein the President exhibits equal lack of intelligence and of the courtesies of political and social life. Our colored fellow-citizens are not styled in this country negroes! and they do not appreciate the friendship of those who so designate them."

If the generic term negro were objectionable in any sense, save the unworthy one of seeking a denial of race identity, the *Picayune's* zeal might be deemed commendable. We are not aware that any intelligent colored citizen objects to that term, though they very properly resent the contemptuous use when spelt with two gs. But even for this indication of the value of the colored man as a citizen we are pleased, as evidencing that, however reluctantly, the inevitable is being accepted, and all political parties determining to abandon the dying issues of slavery.

The embroglio relative to the possession of the office of City Attorney, to which the City Council named B. F. Jonas and the Governor appointed Henry H. Walsh, has been decided by the Superior District Court in the legal recognition of the latter. Mr. Jonas, supported by Mayor Leeds and Council, has charge of the office with declared illegal functions. The Mayor having published Mr. Walsh's application to the Council, whose authority he denies, to appoint him as their attorney, that gentleman has issued a bitter personal card in which the clearly intimates coffee and pistols for two, between the Mayor, or any friend, and himself. As his Honor is rather old, undoubtedly the offended Walsh will take satisfaction through any *proche ami* who may assume the defense.

Commenting on a paragraph from the *Louisiana State Register* relative to Senator Pinchback, the *Vicksburg Plain Dealer*, of the 5th inst., says:

"We are glad to know that Senator Pinchback will probably get his seat in the United States Senate so unjustly kept from him. We have always believed that since the recognition of Gov. Kellogg by the President, and the seating of the members of the House of Representatives, that it was no more than right and just that Senator Pinchback should be seated also. We hope that when the Louisiana question is again taken up it will be decided that F. B. S. Pinchback is one of the U. S. Senators from that State."

## OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During the week the examination of all the public schools in the city on this bank of the river has occurred. We devote largely of our space to their report.

## WE WERE AGREEABLE.

Pleased on Monday, in visiting the public examination of the Washington School at Carrollton, to note the excellence of recitation and exhibition exercises of the pupils. Numbering two hundred pupils of the Grammar, Intermediate and Primary grades, the well trained children in their several exercises evinced the careful supervision of their teachers. The school rooms were handsomely decorated with evergreens; appropriate notices of welcome and the names of Superintendent Brown and members of the School Board, Messrs. Stamps and Boothby being conspicuous.

The declamations and original essays for so young pupils were commendable.

The opening address by little Miss Louisa Baker; The Retort, by Master Lincoln; Father Abbey's Will, by Manuel Clark; A Little Piece, by Henry Clark; I Can, I Can't, by Miss Lavinia Stamps; Knowing the Circumstances, a Dialogue by several little Misses, and the closing address by Master Leo Jacobet, were very well rendered. The songs, *Viva L'America*, *Catch the Sunshine and Beautiful Bells*, with piano accompaniment, were finely sung. Altogether the examination was one reflecting much credit upon the corps of lady teachers, Miss Lizzie Watson, Principal;

Miss Craft, First Assistant; and Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Bentley, respectively, Second and Third assistants, in control. Division Superintendent Stoddard, Directors Stamps and Gaudet and Mr. Calhoun, of the city schools, with the editor of the *State Register* and a large number of parents and friends, were among the visitors. One absence noticeable and deserving reprobation was the lack of stoves or any facilities for fire in this or other schools in Carrollton. Director Stamps alleging that the fault lies with Division Superintendent Boothby.

## THE ELMIRA SCHOOL.

Examination, Miss S. Williams, Principal, and Mrs. S. Houston, Assistant, occurred on yesterday. With a membership of one hundred and fifty pupils, this school, which is located at corner Craps and Congress streets, is well conducted and showed merit and taste in examination and exhibition. For these and other schools of like grade we would suggest to the Directors a better regard to the comforts of the school room than they now possess. We are told that these indispensable necessities are rather unfairly given to a few rather than justly distributed to all the school's requiring the same.

## THE EDMONIA SCHOOL.

Miss E. E. Vigers, Principal, assisted by Misses B. Hunt, E. Dobie, H. W. Johnson, E. C. Carolan, A. Perkins, F. Dunn, Miss C. Kennedy and A. Crooks, contains about 225 girls well advanced and showing marked progress. This school is located on Common, between Locust and Magnolia streets. The examination and exhibition exercises were well arranged and exceedingly creditable to teachers and pupils. There are here several candidates for the High School.

## THE VILLERS SCHOOL.

On Villers street, between St. Anthony and Bagatelle streets, in the Third District, had an examination on yesterday. There are 131 pupils enrolled, who evinced much proficiency in their several recitations. In deportment and discipline this school is excellent, comparing most favorably with any in the city. The teachers are Miss E. F. Roxborough, Principal, and Mrs. Knox and Sherler, Assistants. In this as in some other schools we have visited there is need of furniture and absolute comforts in the school rooms, which reflects unfavorably upon the large membership in the Board of School Directors, who permit so grave duties to go unperformed.

From our publisher, Mr. Henry A. Corbin, who, in company with Superintendent Brown, visited the following schools on Wednesday, we glean:

## THE MASON SCHOOL.

On Genois street, between Gravier and Perdido streets, numbers about 110 pupils, consisting of colored and white children. Much proficiency was shown, although that and similar schools are laboring under disadvantage arising from want of furniture, books, etc., greatly needed. The teachers are deserving of much credit. They are Mrs. E. C. Williams, Principal, and Misses K. A. Nugent and Celeste Gates, Assistants.

## THE MADISON SCHOOL.

On P. ayra street, is the largest girls' school in the First District. It has enrolled 600 pupils; deportment excellent and progress commendable. The exhibition was highly creditable. The teachers are Mrs. J. Jackson, Principal; Miss C. Hubbard; Mrs. K. C. McCann, and Misses McCord, Mulloy, Lytle, Durand, Sullivan, Hamblet, Mylott and Kason, Assistants.

## THE FRANK SCHOOL.

Grammar, Intermediate and Primary grades, corner of Perdido and Howard streets, is the largest boys' school in the district. It numbers 550 pupils. In proficiency of recitation and declamation it is unexcelled. Three colored boys in the Principal's room in this school, Masters Nolace, Gaudin and Roxborough are deserving of special mention, being at the head of their respective classes in arithmetic and grammar. The teachers are: Mr. J. S. Boone, Principal; Miss J. E. Morton, First

Assistant; Mrs. M. A. Houghton, First Assistant; Miss L. M. Wagner, Second Assistant; Mrs. L. C. King, Second Assistant; Mrs. L. Hampton, Third Assistant; Miss M. J. Dorman, Third Assistant; Miss L. Pittfield, Third Assistant; Miss M. E. Martin, Third Assistant; Miss S. Bloomfield, Third Assistant.

## THE ANNUAL.

Examination and exhibition of the Summer (Boys) School, 257 Perdido street between Bolivar and Bertrand street took place on Wednesday. This school numbers 318 pupils with an average attendance during the past term of 248. The teachers are Mr. A. P. Williams, Principal, Miss M. A. Cumberland, First, and Misses G. A. Henderson, L. V. Miller, T. A. Barnett, M. A. Francis, Isabella Todd and M. G. Donovan, Second and Third Assistants. A graded school with an excellent corps of teachers the examination here was very commendable. The programme of exhibition exercises was well selected; we regret that we can notice but two or three pieces amid others equally as good. The declamations, *Lines on the Death of Chas. Sumner*, by master Garry Dunn; A Country Gent, by Henry Dodson, and Nobility of Labor, by William Scott, were effectively delivered. The music under so accomplished a pianist as the Principal was of course excellent, the songs being decidedly the best sung of any school visited. We cannot forget the mention of the following roll of honor of boys who deservedly obtained distinction during the term: Albert Stewart, Isaac Brown, Chas. Davis, Walter Kelly, Jhn. Anderson, Edmund McCall, Euston Gould, Wm. Scott, Chas. Todd, Edgar King, Moses Johnson, Alfred King and Walter White.

## ARKANSAS.

The question in Arkansas is one of the most important in a popular government. It is not whether a constitution has been adopted by a great majority of the voters, which is not disputed, nor whether Mr. Garland has been elected Governor under it, which is admitted, but whether the constitution was lawfully adopted, and, therefore, whether all proceedings under it, including Garland's election, have any other than a revolutionary title. The Arkansas case presents the question in what way the people of a State may lawfully exercise their undoubted right of amending or changing their government. The Arkansas Constitution of 1868 provided a certain way for amending that instrument. The Legislature of last spring disregarded this provision entirely, and called a convention which the Constitution did not authorize, and it is this convention, assembled in disregard of the Constitution, which framed the instrument that was adopted by the voters, and under which Garland was elected. A similar course was followed in Pennsylvania in 1789, and in Maryland in 1850. In each case the convention was wholly illegitimate. "It is obvious," says Judge Jameson, "that to justify such proceedings on legal grounds would be to take away from the fundamental law that characteristic quality by which it is the law of laws, the supreme law of the land. If it be not the supreme law for all purposes of a Constitution, in the American sense, it might as well be a piece of blank paper."

The Rhode Island case was different. In that State the old charter authorized no method of altering the government, and the political situation had become abnormal, the Legislature being elected by less than half the white male adult resident citizens. Mr. Dorr was a gentleman of the best social connections, of high character, refinement, and education, and a diligent student of political science. He and his friends agitated and organized, and at last a mass convention assembled, upon the basis of one delegate for every 1,000 inhabitants, elected by American male citizens 21 years of age and upward, who had resided in the State for one year next preceding the election. This convention drafted a constitution and submitted it to vote. It received, as was claimed, a clear majority of all the adult

male residents, and a majority also of all who were qualified to vote by existing laws. The convention thereupon declared the Constitution adopted, and at the election for which it provided Mr. Dorr was elected Governor. He tried twice by force to inaugurate his government, but he was defeated by the old government, lived for some time in exile, then, returning to the State was tried for treason, convicted, sentenced to imprisonment for life, but was pardoned after a short time, and soon after died. The Legislature ordered the record of his sentence to be expunged. In this case, if, as was claimed, the Dorr Constitution received a majority of the legal votes, the event proved that the voters did not mean to justify such a revolutionary method of changing the government, but only to show that they thought the suffrage should be extended.

When the essential question of the lawful power of the people to change the fundamental law in the Dorr manner was raised in the Circuit Court of the Rhode Island district, Judge Story held that the old charter government had been continuously in full force and effect, and therefore its lawful acts were justifiable. The case, known as *Luther and Borden*, was carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of this tribunal equally evaded the question. It held that upon a question involving the lawful establishment of a State government the Supreme Court must follow the decision of the State courts; and that under the constitutional clauses guaranteeing defense of a State against domestic violence, etc., it is the function of Congress to decide which one of the conflicting governments is to be protected. While, however, the court avoided a decision of the vital point, it was fully discussed by the counsel. Mr. B. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, argued the case upon Mr. Dorr's principles. Mr. Webster opposed him. Mr. Hallett's argument was a plea for anarchy. Mr. Webster set forth the principles upon which an organized popular government is distinguished from a mass-meeting. The point of his argument was, that popular action to be valid must be lawful. There must be authority, qualifications, securities, sanctions. The people limit themselves, and their will can be known not from the utterances of mass-meetings but only in the recognized manner which they have authorized. The people is a political body, not a collection of individuals, and except when acting by its recognized organs, has no constitutional power whatever. To abandon this ground is to invite anarchy.

There is no pretense that the Constitution of Arkansas did not provide for its own amendment, and the Legislature called a Constitutional convention not only without authority, but in contravention of authority. The call, therefore, and the convention were illegal; they were revolutionary. Nor is the act made legal by an overwhelming popular majority for the work of the convention, since there may be an illegal and revolutionary majority. The American principle is that governments originate with the people, and may be abolished or modified by the people; but only in the way that they have themselves prescribed either expressly or by usage. It may appear that in maintaining the claim of Mr. Garland in Arkansas Congress would be recognizing a revolutionary proceeding, which it would clearly have no right to do unless it should be satisfied that the evils of the situation justified such action. No degree of fatigue with "Southern rows" can excuse blindness to the fact that the Arkansas question involves one of the greatest points in our political system.

(Harper's Weekly.)

M. Clermont Gueneau has discovered in Palestine, near the village of Abu Shubeh, in the plain between Jaffa and Jerusalem, two inscriptions cut into the rock. The inscriptions are alike, and each is formed of the words "Tahum Gezer," or "frontier of Gezer." This is accepted as establishing the whereabouts of the ancient city of that name.







(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE)

majority of those qualified to vote thereon, and of the same election persons were allowed to fill up the State, county and township offices. The Governor elected in 1872 for the term of four years turned over his office to the Governor chosen under the new constitution; whereupon the Lieutenant Governor, also elected in 1872 for a term of four years, claiming to act as Governor, alleging that said proceedings by which the new constitution was made, and a new set of officers elected were unconstitutional, illegal and void, and called upon me, as provided in section four article I of the constitution, to protect the State against domestic violence, as Congress is now investigating the political affairs of Arkansas I have declined to interfere. The whole subject of executive interference with the affairs of a State is repugnant to public opinion, to the feeling of those who from their official capacity must be used in such interposition, and to honor those who must direct, unless most clearly on the side of law, such interference becomes a crime. With the law to support it, it is condemned without a hearing. I desire therefore, that all necessity for executive direction in local affairs may become unnecessary and obsolete. I invite the attention, not of Congress, but of the people of the United States to the causes and effects of these unhappy questions. Is there not a disposition on one side to magnify wrong and outrages, and the other side to belittle them or justify them? If public opinion could be directed to a correct survey of what it is, and to relating wrong, and aiding the proper authorities in punishing it, a better state of feeling would be inaugurated, and the power we would have that peace which would leave the States free, indeed, to regulate their own domestic affairs. I believe on the part of our citizens of the Southern States—the better part of them—there is a disposition to be law abiding, and to do no violence, either to individuals or to the laws existing; but do they do right in ignoring the existence of violence and bloodshed in resistance to constituted authority? I sympathize with their prostrate condition, and would do all in my power to relieve them, acknowledging that in some instances they have been misled, and very oppressive ones in the way of taxation for nominal improvements not giving benefits equal to the hardships imposed. But can they proclaim themselves entirely irresponsible for this condition? They can not. Violence has been rampant in some localities and has either been justified or denied by those who could have prevented it. The theory is even raised that there is to be no further interference on the part of the general government, to protect citizens of a State where the State authorities fail to give protection. This is a great mistake. While I remain Executive, all the laws of Congress and the provisions of the Constitution, including the recent amendments added thereto, will be enforced with vigor, but with regret that they should have added one jot or tittle to Executive duties or powers. Let there be fairness in the discussion of Southern questions, the advocates of both or all political parties giving honest, truthful reports of occurrences, condemning the wrong and upholding the right, and soon all will be well. Under existing conditions the negro votes the Republican ticket because he knows his friends are of that party. Many a good citizen votes the opposite not because he agrees with the great principles of State which separate parties, but because generally he is opposed to negro rule. This is a most delusive cry. Treat the negro as a citizen and a voter, as he is and must remain, and soon parties will be divided, not on the color line, but on principle; then we shall have no complaint of sectional interference.

The report of the Attorney General; of the Secretary of the Interior; the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture; the civil service rules and the necessity of Congressional enactments or their abolition; recapitulation of salient points in message; the District of Columbia government and recommendations, and statement of the survey of the month of the Mississippi conclude this able document.

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